THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865. NO. 97

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
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Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
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Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
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One Column	1	"	50 00
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" "	3	"	100 00

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No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

"Grass in de Rum"

A good story is told of the introduction of mint juleps into Virginia. Years ago a Northern gentleman, who had made the acquaintance of a planter, was invited to the hospitable home of the latter. One day, while discussing their apple-jack, the Yankee asked his host if he had ever tasted a mint julep. The planter replied "No," and inquired how it was made. Upon being informed, he said he would at once import some mint seed from the North and try the tipple. The guest remarked there was no necessity, as he had noticed some mint growing on the plantation. Delighted to learn this fact, the planter dispatched a servant for the plant, and upon the negro's return with it, the julep was made, and the Southerner was of course ecstacy at the discovery, and kept his servant continually trotting for mint.

Two years after, the Northern gentleman revisiting Virginia, called at the plantation to see his old friend. Inquiring for him, of a servant, who answered his summons at the door, the latter shocked the visitor with the announcement of the planter's death. "Dead!" exclaimed the gentleman; "when and how?" "Ole Massy die about three weeks ago," was the reply. "You see, about two years ago, a gemman come here from the North, and tell ole massa how to put grass in his rum, and that's wat kill him."

TREASURE RECOVERED.—We learn that the strong box of the U. S. Ship "Cumberland," sunk by the Ram "Virginia," (familiarly known as the "Merrimac" in the great naval engagement in Hampton Roads,) was recovered by the sub-marine workmen employed in the work of raising the hull of the ship. The tugs employed in the aforesaid enterprise, came up last night whistling through their steam whistles jubelees at their success. The amounts reported as recovered are so varied that we forbear giving any of them, that the sum recovered is very large, there can be no doubt.—*Norfolk Day Book of 6th.*

Smoking has become so extensive among English sailors that the authorities have entirely forbidden it except on Thursday and Saturday afternoon.

Modern English Morality.

The moral offence, if committed with a lover under promise of marriage, is unluckily hardly regarded as any offence at all by English women beneath a certain rank in life. There is no influence of "public opinion" against it; it is taken by mothers, aunts, and companions, as an indiscretion or a weakness, but an amiable one; and really as quite a venial offence. As for the "natural affection" for a babe, it is a mere figment of imagination. Some women, under some circumstances—i. e married women pretty well off—without doubt feel great affection for their infants. But the very fact of infantcide, of the customs of desertion and exposeure, the monstrous proposition for erecting foundling hospitals, shows that it does not exist as a rule. There lives hardly a woman who, if her babe were illegitimate, and her own reputation at stake, would not, like Lady Macbeth,

"Pluck out her nipple from his boneless gums,
And dash his brains out,"

rather than lose her character. In the case of a governess, respectable milliner, or domestic servant, the pregnancy must be hidden and the babe disposed of somehow. That which is the cause of child murder amongst the respectable portion of unmarried mothers is shame and fear of degradation, and no institution can remedy this.—*London Medical Times and Gazette.*

A VENERABLE NEGRO.—A late number of the *Evening News* says:

The oldest colored man in the State, reported at the Central Station this morning that he had been robbed of a watch which he had carried for thirty years.—Jones will be one 100 years old on the first of January next. He remembers the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; his master, Col. Simms, who owned seven plantations and 600 slaves, being present at the surrender. Jones has plowed in the glebe with Henry Clay in the "Slashes of Hanover." When Burr was tried at Richmond, he ran away to get a sight at him, and got one of the most "devlish" whippings for it he ever received. When Admiral Cockburn sailed with his fleet up Chespeake Bay, he sent word to Richmond that he would be there the next day to dine. The chivalry went out to meet him. Jones marched out with Andrew J. Stevenson, who commanded the "foot artillery."—William Wirt was Captain of the "flying artillery; and Robert Cumble of the "troopers." Jones shook hands with Layfayette, and now has lost his watch.

THE RULING PASSION.—The Memphis *Bulletin* tells a story of a woman, a refugee, with a small family dependent on her, who arrived at Memphis in great destitution. She had no dress save the faded callico, which she wore. A collection was taken up in her behalf and fifteen dollars were obtained for her. She was very grateful for the gift, and at once went to a neighboring store, and expended thirteen of it for a lace collar.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next: Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Ms payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, meal flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, confortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS,

Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantau making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith.

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k,

Sept. 11, 1865. tfd93

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year, - $3,00
Six Months, - - - - - - - - 2,00
One Month, - - - - - - - - - 50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Allegany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. Caldwell, Burke Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly ...., that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the fuctions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

.....and subscribed before me, }
this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864. }

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

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LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S,

Quartermaster's Office,
Main Street.

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THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

MANY of our cotemporaries of this State, are discussing the negro question, the repudiation question and many other matters that it will be the duty of the legislature to settle. For our part, we think the most of the topics of the day are premature, and are, therefore, content to allow them to bide their time. The duties that devolve upon the Convention are so plain that no member, of common intelligence, can be at a loss for a moment to understand what is required of him. They are not to devise plans but to execute. There is to be no theorizing, no useless debating, the path they are to follow is alreaby blazed, and they should go straight forward without looking to the right or to the left. If they act thus promptly, they may save the State much trouble and expense; but if they are tardy and reluctant to comply with the President's reconstruction policy, they may prove themselves a body that the people will pray to be delivered from. Mississippi has set us an example. Shall we profit by it?

THE OBJECT IN VOTING.

The Raleigh *Standard* says, the election for Convention will come off in a few days, and every man will be called on to give his vote for the man of his choice. It is very important that every one should choose with care, and select the candidate best calculated to carry out the object for which the election is called. This object is a very important one and should be kept steadily in mind.

The Convention will be convened for the purpose of passing such ordinances as are necessary to restore North Carolina to her full connexion with the national government, and make her as free and independent portion thereof as she has ever been. This is certainly the object of the Convention, and it will be the duty of all to remember it, and to cast their votes in accordance with this idea.

It is certain then an ordinance must be passed abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude forever. This is so certain as not to admit of a doubt. Whoever believes that any State can get back into the Union without passing such an ordinance, is so deficient in judgment as not to be a fit person to cast a vote for other people, if he is to vote for himself.

No man should support a candidate who is not pledged to vote for such an ordinance without hesitation. Our State will have to remain under military rule until such a one is passed, and whoever is opposed to its passage is using his influence to continue martial law over his State, and to deprive us of our civil rights and privileges.

In addition to this, no candidate is worthy of your confidence and support, unless he is a true and honest friend of the United States, and is determined to use his influence as a citizen and as a member of the Convention, to sustain and support the general government. No man is a fit man to unite us in friendly relations with that government unless he is a friend of it himself. Its enemies are not the men to establish our friendly relations. None but the true and known friends of the Union are fit men to be trusted with our votes.

"Blessed is the man that maketh a short speech; he will be invited to come again."

THE OBSTACLES TO HARMON

The obstacles to harmony do not disappear as the heart-wish of the people would have them to disappear from the land. Venal mendacity still fans the flame of discord, and narrow distrust will not do justice to the sincerity of the Southern people in their efforts to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. It is well known that exaggerated accounts of disaffection and lurking treason and of brutal conduct of the white towards the negro population of North Carolina and other Southern States, are daily published in the papers recently established in those quarters without a shadow of foundation. These publications are meant to be copied in Northern journals of a certain type and are copied and circulated as evidencing the true state of feeling and opinion in the South. Color and force are given to the statements thus circulated by their being credited as extracts from Southern papers, which they would not have if they assumed the shape of communications from the regular correspondents of the Northern papers. The mind of the North is poisoned, its vengeful feelings kept alive by these insidious tales. What punishment should befall the ministers of evil who, for wicked purposes, disseminate slanders against a conquered people? The liar is execrated by society; the perjurer is, by common consent, branded as a felon, and he who, by deliberate perjury causes the death of his fellow, is reckoned worse than the murderer who stabs his victim. What shall we say of those who, for hire, for the love of discord, for the base interests of fanatical partisanship, endeavor to destroy the peace of a community, and fan the hate of sections and of brethren? They may have no remorse, and reproaches and scorn would not bring repentance to their bosom. But the knowledge that their objects are no secret to the President of the Uited States; that their purposes and practices are known to the Government; that their power for mischief is gone with the revelation of the secret of their motives and course of action, may bring confusion upon their counsels and put a period to their iniquity.

There is abundant reason for believing that gentlemen in the confidence of the Executive have fully apprized him how the falsety ascribed opinions of the Southern people are manufactured, and have informed him of the true state of public felling and opinion. He knows well what venal letter writers, political emissaries, corrupt officials and small jobbers, both of the contractor and the military order, are doing to further unworthy objects. There is good ground for supposing that President Johnson's sources of information enable him very clearly to distinguise between disaffection, and discussion, between meditated treason and an earnest consideration of the great problems of political and social welfare which occupy the minds and stir the hearts of the people of the Southern States. If they had surrendered all their manhood and had surrendered all that freedom of opinion and action, within the range of constitutional limitation, which belongs to freemen, then indeed would they deserve not only distrust, but contempt from him and the Northern people. The President neither believed nor expected that they would become cringing slaves when they yielded up their swords. Nor has he required that they should profess themselves degraded criminals for the part they may have honestly taken in the late strife. He requires a manly sincerity in their professions of *future* obedience to the constitution and the laws of the land. That being given, they are, so far as the Executive can control, free to work out the destinies of a free people. So far as the action of the executive is concerned, there is then no reason to dread mischief from the false accounts of Southern sentiment which are so widely circulated by a portion of the press. But there is reason to apprehend that, finding credit with some part of the Northern population, these sentiments will keep alive a narrow and unjust distrust of the Southern people. There is reason to fear that the imputation of bad faith to them will be eagerly taken hold of by those who wish to prolong the military dominion over the Southern States, and to hold them in subjection, as conquered provinces. There is reason to fear that this imputation of bad faith is and will be wielded as their most powerful argument by that ill omened party which is aiming a fatal stab at the rights of the States under the claim that negro suffrage, instant, unqualified, universal, is essential to establish a guarentee of loyalty in the Southern States. Deprive fanaticism of that argument and we deprive it of all power to overthrow the Constitution by the hand of those who love it. Let the people of the whole country see that their patriotic devotion to the Constitution is to be made the instrument of its overthrow, and they will scorn the men who seek to make them blind parricides of their country. In season and out of season, then, it becomes those who have it in their power, to disabuse the public mind of impressions so pregnant with evil, and to give warning of all the obstacles to the harmony and reunion of the people and the States.—*Baltimore Sun.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chronicle gives the annexed account of an interview of Southerners with President Johnson:

Yesterday morning a delegation of Southerners, numbering seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia, and Tennessee—called on President Johnson, for the purpose of paying their respects and expressing their confidence in his administration, and returning thanks for the lenient course it has pursued toward their respective States.

The delegation was introduced to the President at about 10 o'clock, and after the usual courtesies, Hon. W. F. McFarland, of Virginia, addressed the President, in substance as follows:

It became his agreeable and pleasant duty to say that, they called upon him to assure him of their personal regard, and their confidence in his purpose to administer the government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship; confident that his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts; and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the general government, and in making this pledge as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence of their sincerity.

In behalf of the South he thanked the President for the kindness and leniency that had been shown them, and expressed the thought that whatever may be said to the contrary, the purpose and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

After McFarland had concluded his remarks, President Johnson replied eloquently, expressing gratification at having so large a delegation of Southerners call upon him. He said he could not find language adequate to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit.

He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war; he had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protention. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field.—He himself had been a slave-holder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the Union and slavery, that slavery must go, and the Union be saved.

He said he had confidence in their devotion to the restoration of the Union and professions of loyalty so generall evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good-will and union. He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there existed in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact.

He siad he had confidence in the professions of the people of the South and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The fued existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendshid, now it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. He said the mission of the great people was high and holy, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President continued in an eloquent manner to refer to the existing condition of public affairs, and the future grandeur of this mighty nation, when the fraternity between the different sections of the Union is fully restored.

The London Correspondent of the New York Herald reports considerable discussion in English political circles in consequence of a report that Englad intends to form a secret aliance with France in she event of American troops crossing the Rio Grand to enforce the Monroe doctrine. The recent interchange of compliments between the two nations on the occasion of the great naval fetes at Plymouth and Clerbourg, is regarded as significant in this connection, and, according to the notions of the Herald's correspondent, "give an air of reliability to the rumor of the Anglo-French alliance, and the more so when it is remembered that nothing would please England more than the speedy prospect of war between the United States and France, added to the knowledge that she will resort to every subterfuge to induce the latter power to retain her hold on Mexico even to the promise of active support, which, in the face of an American fleet ready to destroy her commerce, she dare perform. The French Emperor will not suffer himself to risk the chances of a disaster to the French arms by the force of English intrigue."

New York, Sept. 11.—Private letters from the City of Mexico to August 28, state that the city is under the most tyrannous form of martaial law.—On the 24th of August, M. Zamacona, formerly Minister of State, Rimero Rubio ex-member of Congress, Madirrago, ditto, and M. Guzman, together with twenty-six others, were arrested and sent to San Juan d'Ulloa for an alleged conspiracy to kill Maxamillian.

Portland, Sept. 11.—The State election to-day in Maine, passed off quietly. Up to this hour, 6 p. m., very few returns have come in, but they indicate that the State vote will probably not exceed 75,000, against 112,000 last year, and that the Republican majority will be about 15,000, against 19,000 last year. The official vote of Portland foots up: For Governor Cony, Republican, 1,718; Howard, Democrat, 768. Last year Portland gave Cony 2,769, and Howard, 1,786.

Jefferson Davis has not been removed from his casemate to Carrol Hall, as reported. His quarters are being prepared, and it is expected he will be an occupant of a room in Carroll Hall within a few days.

The opinion is confidentially entertained in many quarters that something approaching a general amnesty will be proclaimed toward the late rebels of the South long before the meeting of next Congress, and that the public need not be surprised at its promulgation any day. It is expected to be made applicable to the people of particular States at different times. Mississippi has been foremost among the lately rebellious in framing an unobjectionable constitution. She may also be the first to reap the reward of this extended clemency.

New York, Sept. 11.—Late advices from South Carolina state that the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Assembly passed off quietly on Tuesday. Only about a quarter of the names on the Union ticket are elected—the majority are conservatives. Wade Hampton, and several officers of the late rebel army, have been returned by large majorities.

A Census of the Southern States.

It will be exceedingly important to have a census of the Southern States at as early a day as possible. This is apparent on many consideration. How far the war, which has had its full course, has diminished the gross population—what *age* have suffered most from its ragages—how far the natural increase of population has been affected by it—in what sections, of country the decimation of the white population has been most severely felt—and what section have increased in population as places of refuge from the scourge—are all matters of practical account, to be learned or partially learned by an *early* census-taking. Reliable data by which to measure the practical working of emancipation would also be obtained. No general emigration from the North has yet taken place, nor any general stampede from the South.—But some important shiftings of population must soon follow. If in 1870 some county of Virginia should be found depopulated of blacks, it would be important to know whether this was the effect wholy or partly of the war, or did not begin until peace was restored. Many of the emancipated settlers will then be found in the Sea Islands in South Carolina. But we shall wish to know whether they have grown more numerous or less so with the cessation of war, as well as how emancipation has affected the race in special localities.

Much of the value of the regular census in the Southern States will be lost, if we have not a preliminary census this year. If the population of Mobile or New Orleans should then be found twice as great as in 1860, we should not of course infer therefrom a commensurate increase of prosperity—the causes of the increase being clearly spasmodic and temporary.

All that is really important to learn in the census which we think should be immediately taken, is the number and age of the whole inhabitants, white and black. There is no appropriation for such a purpose, and the States individually are scarcely in a condition to undertake the work themselves. But we presume this difficulty could be got over by the War Department of the Interior, in advance of a specific appropriation.—Every day's delay makes such a partial census of less value as an aid to illustrate the regular census when it comes to be taken.

A ferocious lioness escaped from her cage in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens, and frightened the visitors for about a quarter of an hour. Finally, a keeper made her cubs squall, and when she hurried back to the cage to see them, fastenened her in securely.

Johnson on Negro Suffrage Johnson on negro suffrage

LOCAL.

At Home Again.

We are glad to see our old friend and fellow citizen, Capt. L. Davis at home again. The Capt. is just from Texas and reports all quiet there.

HOGS.

Somebody has some hogs under our office. We would like for them to come and take them away. We can't write editorials because of annoyance by fleas.

President Johnson and Negro Suffrage.

Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, has written a letter to Hon. George B. Edmonds, of Iowa, in which he says:

The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government or from the State governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere primarily with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of Suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgment be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

A Black Editor's Opinion.—"The Black Republican" is a newspaper in New Orleans, edited by a colored man (a clergyman,) who it would seem from the following does not think that the regulation of his brethren is to be accomplished by voting and tax-paying: "The colored man and the white man cannot live together in this country, they must, and will have to separate, unless the Congress of the nation will give them a place for themselves, for, as it was with Abraham and Lot, so it is with us, and the sooner, we seek a home for our rising generation, the better it will be for us.—Our final destiny, so far as I can dimly see, is that in three hundred years it will be a rare thing to see a colored man in this country. Like the Indian, our race is destined to become extinct in this country, unless we move ourselves."

The Negro.—The Mobile *Advertiser* makes the following suggestions, which are worthy of being duly considered. It says: "Let us all in discussing this momentous negro question, and in attempting to discharge our solemn duties to this people and to our own country, look at it in the light of fact and history. Let us force demoniacal politicians to cease to make these poor people the sport of their ambition, the "food for powder," in their aggrandizing polititical campaigns. The negro has been freed as the result of one whole generation of political strife, and four years of awful carnage. So be it! Now let us all take care of him, and help him on according to his real wants—aid him to live by teaching him that labor and existence are inseparable, and give him all the priviliges and franchises that are good for him. But we solemnly protest in further marring the republican structure of this white man's government in which thirty millions of that race have their well being and happiness at stake, in order to confer imaginary blessings upon three millions of negroes. The negro has been the idol of political worship long enough. Let us close that chapter and turn over a new leaf, and while doing our whole duty by this orphaned people, let us pay some attention to the grand interests of the race, in the restoration of the republic to the purity of freedom in which it has so much suffered in the late revolution."—*Newbern Times.*

Hiram Oliver and John W. Hartup were executed at Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th inst., for the murder of Assistant Provost Marshal J. B. Cook. The remarks of Oliver on the scaffold were as follows: "I bid you take this as a warning, and prepare for the services of God. This is an awful hour, but I am happy to tell you that God has forgiven my act within a few hours. We have made full confession, and hope to be forgiven, and that we shall be received in Heaven. There is nothing like grace. It is but a few minutes since I experienced religion, and I hope you here will all meet me in Heaven. Oh! young men, take warning. God has had mercy on our souls, and he will have mercy. Oh! it is a solemn place to be cut off in this manner. Oh! take warning. It is but a few minutes since we have confessed all our sins and have got religion, and I hope to meet you in a better world."

One of the States.—"Bob, where's the State of Matrimony?"

"It's one of *United* States. It is boundded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks and staying out late o'night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a northwest passage out of paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when squally weather commonly sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading in this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against.

Henry S. Foote.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

As we suspected, this gentleman's letter in favor of negro suffrage was the price of his pardon. The "irrepressible" old man has been permitted by the Government to return home from Canada, and passed through this city on his way to Memphis. There is a condition annexed to the pardon, which all who know Foote consider the severest kind of punishment for him. He is to keep his mouth shut upon political matters in future.—This, to so great a talker, will be almost intolerable.

As Mr. Charles Chase, of Salem, Mass. was walking up Lafayette street on Monday evening he saw a man lying on the side walk apparently intoxicated. He assisted him to his feet, and at his request walked along with him until they reached a secluded place, when the man turned upon Mr. Chase, knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and a pocket book containing about $80. He then fled, his intoxication being a mere sham.

Ketchum, the elder, in his letter announcing to his financial customers the forgeries of Ketchum the younger, insists that his son must have been insane when he perpetrated the forgeries which entailed the bankruptcy on "the house." Wonder if old Ketchum would have regarded a hungry beggar, detected in his larder stealing a mouthful to eat, as insane? Doubtful. In that case the millionaire could only have seen the necessity of punishing thieving.

Jeff. Davis Down on his Fellow-Traitors.—An officer of General Grant's staff, who recently had an interview with the rebel ex president, says that Davis is furious in his denunciations of Hunter and Stephens, whom he accused of deliberately betraying the southern cause into the hands of the Yankees. "Had those two men," said Jeff, "representing as they did the weak-kneed conservative sentiment in the south, stood firm, the southern cause would have triumphed." Jeff appears to be perfectly indifferent to his fate, but still does not think the punishment for his crime will be visited upon him. He told the officer that he had less care upon his mind now, and felt easier than he did when he was president of the confederacy.

Three years ago a young lady in Nassau knitted a pair of drawers for a Soldiers' Fair, and in them enclosed her address. The soldier who drew the drawers corresponded with her, afterwards visited her, and now the loving hearts are one. Pretty, isn't it, and romantic.

We have heard a story of Mr. R. S. Ewell, lately a Southern insurgent, to the effect that during his sojourn in this city he was invited to a dinner party of rebel sympathizers, but declined to attend on the ground that he "could not feast with gentlemen who *sympathized* with the South in the late struggle and yet would not fight for her independence." It is said that this announcement fell like a wet blanket upon a secesh symposium.

Washington Republic.

We have heard of a fellow who let a man drown before his eyes because it would wet his clothes if he pulled him out. He has found his match in a man on the burning steamer Glasgow, on the Atlantic, who refused to carry water to put out the fire unless some one would guarantee to pay him.

The Empress Eugenie has a volume of poems in press. It is not stated whether her style is epic or otherwise. If any of her verses relates to the Marquise de Castellan, they will be as spicy as Byron's commentaries in verse upon the admirers of his wife.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles has consented to deliver the opening address before the members of the New York American Institute, at the approaching exhibition.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28h, 1865—dte81

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Assessments made in this collection district based upon transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 16⅔ dollars to one of United State currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER.
Assessor 3d District, N. C.

t'd96

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

41d95

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. W. [illegible], Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And Dealers in *Books, Stationery, &c.,*

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bullion's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug 10th 65—3mo.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Ennis, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

— AND —

Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1md85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will chose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2wd2w

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf